William Johnson, 18 | Z B. Vance, FOR SENATE Wi liam B. Rodman 13 | E. J. Warren FOR COMMONS. R. S. Ponnell 1 | Semnel Windley Capt. W. T. Marsh, 3 | James F. Latham, 15 FOR SHER FF. William B. Campbell,.....

> HEADQUARTERS, 430 N. C. T. Donn's Farm, near Petersburg, Aug. 4, 1862.

Measts, Pritors Journal :-The vote is a Governor to our Regiment was 161 for Johnston and 14 for Vance. Johnston beat him almost double. The Pregiment was on picket duty near (i y Point, without tents and conveniences for writing, and about 412 men along of Sampson county: (there being a considerable sick list) who didn't vote. So under the circumstances you perceive the vote was small. You will please give an insertion of the circum- Murphy, 518; Thes. 1. Faison, 567. COMM NS.-Thos. H. stances under which so small a vote was polled. In haste, you s. &c.,

By a recent arrival at a Confederate port we have Nassau dates to the 20 h ult. By the same medium we learn that the steamer "Oreto" (this is the exact spelling) which had been seized and detained as a Confedera'e War vessel was released on last Friday.

The Federal cruisers capture vessels bound to Nassan under English colors within sight of land, on the plea that they have run, are going to run, or have goods that are designed to run the blockade. We confess to a good deal of surprise at learning the extent and character of the outrages to which the once proud mistress of the seas has submitted at the hands of Lincoln

Nassau is a "secesh" port- the very negroes go the Confederacy-for the business of "rupning t blockade " from that port has given it a start which never had before, and there, too, the price of provisio has gone up largely on account of the unprecedent number of vesse's calling for supplies, especially in t way of vegetables. The Yankees will let nothing shipped from any Northern port except on the shipp giving bond that it is not, in any event, to be carri to any port in the Confederate States. Even good brought by the Cunard steamers to New York or only be re-shipped on the same conditions.

It must be confessed that the British colonial press rather un-original. Editorial there seems to be nor The American civil war, directly or indirectly is t topic which, in one way or another, fills the columns the Nassau press. The battles before Richmond ha been heard from and rejoiced over almost as much Nassau as in the Southern States.

We notice in the Nassau Guardian of the 30 ult., the arrival of the steamer Lodona from Hull, v. Bermuca, with an assorted corgo to H. Adderly & C Also the schooner Louisa from Charleston, S. C., to the same, with turpentine. The steamer Minho cleared on Rankin's Company. 17 the 28th ult. for St. John's N. B., with an assorted cargo to H. Adderly & Co.,-which we suppose means John Fraser & Co. [The Lodona has been destroyed by the blockaders off Tybee.]

sels in British waters, on suspicion of carrying contra- is a native of Apson county, in this State.

THE FEDERAL PHIP " ADIRONDAC."-This ship sailed from Government has despatched several other vessels for the half or two miles of our harbour, she has been quietly lying ed of carrying contraband of war within three miles of any

session of all he facts connected with this case, by our Comand d from the Federal Government for this apparently wrongful act of his servants.

We notice in the Nussau Advertiser of the 19th uit ... pretty long quotations from the telegraphic and editorial port in this State must have arrived safe.

with the quietude of the following announcement

largely to our subscription List. Since the 1st of June last, we have received the names of eighteen new Subscribers .ours to make an sheet attractive. We shall be glad to be anable i to state in another six or eight weeks that we have

right paper for our Advertising friends to patronize. Eighteen new subsectibers in six or eight weeks would look to us as less than nothing. That many added or subtracted in a forenoon would certainly not be thought shoot off. That would make it move.

THE REGIMENTS which like the 5th, the 7th, the 20th, the 30th, the 18th, and others that we might name, have done the hardest fighting, have gone for Johnston. up a vista-dim it is true, but still a vista through which The vote of the Vance regiments is far larger, we admit. The Johnston regiments are the regiments which first rushed into the field, and many of them foremost, fight the battles before Richmond has been stunning and deing, fell. If the original strength of the regiments was kept up -if the Johnston regiments had not been de there was after the stampede at Manaesas. If there be cimated five times by disease and battle, Mr. Johnston truth in the report of Seward's expressed wish to rewould carry a large majority in the army. And he will ho d his own as it stands.

Let no man neglect to vote. It is not simply a privilege but it is a duty. Don't be humbugged.

THE election passed off here very quietly and with no excitement whatever. The whole number of votes polled was 506, which is about as many as could have been expected. Owing to the provision of the ordi- stop and consider. It will have an effect in the West France show that the harvest is not so good as former re-Governor in the county where they may happen to be on the day of election, the vote cast for Governor may not accurately represent the sentiment of the county or precinct. Although the vote, 371 for Johnston to 116 for Vance, shows a strong Johnston feeling here, it does not show it as strongly as it really exists, a goodly number of the 116 Vance votes being cast by persons usually voting in Beaufort or other North Eastern coun-

In the few country precincts from which we have heard the vote is very small, and mainly one way. The heavy Vance vote at Masonboro' is due to the hands

from other counties employed about the Salt works. We trust that our friends in the different counties will send us in the returns at the earliest moment, so as to ascertain the result and get through with the matter as soon as possible, for enough has already been said. and the sooner all further wrangling is ended the bet-

It will take some time to ascertain the character of the Legislature, and perhaps even when people think they know it, they may be deceived when it meets.

WE have not a sufficient number of returns to deeide the question of the election, but we must admit that the complexion of those received so far would seem to indicate the very probable election of Col.

In the present uncertainty about the final result it is too early to indulge in any remarks with reference in reference to each other. to it, and perhaps the less of an exciting character indulged in at any time the better. We deprecated son is not without parallels of a mutual and perhaps the canvass from the first, from its tendency to stir up strife and create divisions. We do not wish now to keep up the canvass after the election is over and thus add to that of which there has been only too much already. Let'us accept the result whichever it seizing ships destined for their port. The Advertiser may be, with the trust that our hopes may be real- says a friend suggests that it should head its list of ized and our fears disappointed.

The Returns.

Columbus, the election of J. W Ellis s ems to be con- ment .- Daily Journal, 8th.

We have not received the vote of Columbus for Governor. N. L. Williamson is elected to the Commons, and Lewis Williamson Sheriff.

In Brunswick D. L. Russell is elected to the Commons, and Rules Galloway Sleriff. Neither had any opposition.

We learn that Captain Malloy has pretty certainly been elected to the Senate from Richmond and Robeson, over Giles Leitch.

Vance obtained a majority of 201 in Fayetieville -Below will be found such other returns as we may receive before going to press.

SAMPSON COUNTY - The to, owing is the efficial vote

Goversor-Johnston, 686; Vance, 103 SENATE-C. T. Holmes, 663; Wm. Kirby, 734; - Bizzell, 624. f HERIPF --Oates, 990; Frjer, 112.

Our correspondent writes : " Above you have the official returns from this (Sampson) county. Capt. Owen Holmes' company not heard

It is reported that Wayne county has given a majority

-	NEW	HANOVER	COU	NTY	OFFICIAL
-		0		Bon	Commons

	on.	1		1	-	2	1	3
e.	Ť	ì	÷	į.	\$		2	
Wilmington,	371	116	300	2~7	173	128	396	1
Confederate Point,	2	4.4	3	2	2	1	.8	. 25
Masonboro,	4	89	3.	1	1	4.9	ő	74
Middle Sound,	- 6	1	8	7	5	2	12	
Sandy Ron,	29	100	22.	25	11	3	25	3.0
Rocky Point,	47	1	49	45	11	33	38	11
South Washington	6.0	14	57	49	7	6.5	37	31
Holly Shelter,	12	41.0	11	11	1	12	11	
Piney Woods,	50	V.,	54	43	29	36	43	1
Upper Black River	63	1	46	4.2	35	13	50	
Moore's Creek,	40	204	39	37	38	1	37	- 3
Long Creek	63		50	53	14	49	50	Α,
Caintack,	21		17	15	10	ā	17	I
Total. VOTE IN CAMPA.	759	221	677	618	337	343	733	72
Newkirk's Company.	59		37	53	23	59	24	1:
McIntire's	22	1	17	16	19	100	20	
Moore's	43		2.1	22		23	24	70
Ellis'	: 4		30	29	17	9	- 5	33
Bunting's	15	24	19	5	21	20	24	- 1
Humphrey's	2	â	58	3	1	0.1	7	
Fort St. Philip,	29	10	31	7	7		31	
Zeke's Island	25	1	17	7	19	2	20	
Co. E. Camp 1st Regt.			15	15	14		14	- 24
D. " 3d "	23	6	6	10	8	16	17	- 3
" K " 3d "	68		50	49	20	22	35	25
. F 31	30	0.0	-	4.4	30		19	
" C. " 1st "	14	4	18	19			11	
Cumming's Company.	22	1	13	14	14	200	16	
Co. C. 30th Regiment,			2	2			2	147
Alex. McRae's Cem.	9	75	7	3	110		12	
Camp 18th Regiment,	38		25	17	14	- 53	25	
Co A Slat Pagiment		1	11	8	12	4	6	- 0
Co. A, 51st Regimen',	- 5	i	2	2	2			
Ronkin's Company	Transfer Co.		16	4	27	24	23	

Grand Total, 1237 287 1025 882 564 484 1074-183 We have the fifth number of "The Rebel," a neat

daily paper published at Chattanooga, Tenn., by Franc. We cut the following from the Nassau Advertiser of M. Paul, at the rate of \$1 per month, no subscription the 30th ult., in regard to the capture of British vest received for a longer period than a month. Mr. Paul

Again we have to feel the despest depression, because here to day. The sailed under sealed orders from New that one of our few feeble hopes of doing something on York for these waters, and we understand that the Federal | the water has been destroyed. The ram Arkansas has same distination. Since her strange conduct in chasing and followed the Merrimac-Virginia and all our other firing upon the British steamer Herald within a mile and a gun-boats, and is no more. Why do we keep up a Secat anchor outside of Hog Island. We understand that Cap retary of the Navy when we have no Navy? Why if tain Gansevoort asserts his right to capture vessels suspect- we had a Navy should we keep Mr. Mallory at the head of it? The Arkansas was fought well no doubt, but ionial Government, and that ample satisfaction will be de- gleamed meteor-like along for a sufficient time to show who is now in Savannah : Length between perpendenly as to leave utter darkness upon the waters.

columns of the Wilmington Journal, in reference to the present this as a compensation for all their recent dissix days fight near Richmond. This informs us of the asters. They will magnify it at home and they will fact that a small vessel which carried out a file from a extol it abroad. Well, it is a blow, but we are no worse than we were before the Arkansas made her mysterious By the way, in these strange times we are struck appearance, for then she was regarded as a myth and nothing predicated upon her. Now she is gone, and the be noticed. The servants of Hon. W. L. Yancey hav-We are happy to state that we are constantly adding enemy has gained nothing. But with everything under ing heard that their young master, Captain B. C. Yanthe control of the Secretary of the Navy there is a bun- cey, would be in town yesterday with his battalion of This is an encourage ment to us to persevere in our endeave gle—a squelch, a grand disappointment. The men fight on load of watermelous, which they did, and the reader, cavalry sabres and soap. received the names of eighteen or twenty more. This is the right paper for our Advertising friends to patronize.

Eachteen new subscribers in six or eight weeks would be deaft of water, or something. Would to the Lord friend, can well imagine now the soldiers who have been there had never been a Merrimac or a rum of any kind.

> THE telegraph to-day brings stirring news. It is not only " important if true," but it is good-very good, and looks better than any we have yet seen. It opens we can look forward to something like peace. A small ray of light begins to penetrate. The moral effect of pressing at the North. There has been no rebound like sign, and there does seem to be some truth in it, for it keeps coming, then indeed does it show that the wiley I hope that we will heave in sight of a United States trigate. Secretary sees breakers ahead, and is anxious to escape

anticipated complications. East Tennessee be confirmed, it will be another blow | under double reefed sails. Come, come to our relief. that will cause the wildest war man at the North to nance of the Convention permitting citizens to vote for and Southwest difficult to measure or estimate. It will ports indicated. The Paris correspondent of the London own time and in ord r. The Arkansas laid with her management of the London own time and in ord r. encourage our people and discourage the enemy. will be only its moral effect. Physically it is a heavy

> Let us take courage from all these things and others. The tide which set so hard against us in the spring has according to present appearences, there is little reason to at last turned good fashion in our favour. We have now better armies and better armsl and more of them than ever we had before, and with God's blessing it does not seem unnatural nor imprudent to hope that the second year of the war should see its conclusion.

Johnson vs. Brownlow .- Brownlow vs. Johnson. About the close of 1853, Andy Johnson, in a speech delivered in Nashville, thus spoke of Wm. G. Brown.

Not only has my political character been assailed, but my private character has likewise been the subject of shameful discussion. Among the fiercest of my assailants is one Brownlow, whom you all know. His reputation for lying is equalled only by his fame as a common blackguard.

He can slander no one. And early in January of 1854 Browlow made a Wray yesterday morning. This position commands the speech in the public square in Nashville, in which oc- channel of James river, and the Galena is placed there as a

curs the following sentence :-I here denounce, upon his own dungbill, and I hope within sound of my voice, Andrew Johnson, the Governor elect of Tennessee, as a vile demagogue, an abolition satrap, an infamous liar, a libel upon deprayed humanity, &c., &c. Both were impressive and convincing speakers, as

many persons who heard both speeches expressed their convictions at the time, that both had spoken the truth The case of the now reconciled Brownlow and John-

as deserved abuse in this State, followed by as queer a reconciliation-as upnatural a union. THE PEOPLE AT NASS. U are becomming quite restive

yessels arriving, " Run the Blockade."

BODY ROCOVERED .- We learn that the body of Mr The vote in Bladen county stord .- Governor, John- Luther Toon, of the 51st Regiment, drowned on Mon ston 319; Vance 281. Commons, J. W. Russ, 295; day morning from on board the Petteway, was found N. Kelly, 285. Melvin is re-elected Sheriff. In the yesterday, near Camp Wyatt, and has been forwarded senatorial district composed of Bladen, Brunswick and this evening to his friends in Columbus county for inter-

> For the Journal. Albert Fydney Johnston.

Awake! my ma e a hero's divge to sing ; In notes of mearnful triumph let it rise -Unto his lone grave thy poor tribute bring, And place it where the patriot soldier lies.

Oh! were thy numbers worthy but the theme Inspiring thee to strike the quiv'ring lyre, Then would thine humble, tuneless measurer seem Worthy of ancient Greek or Roman fire.

For not in Athens, in her palmiest days. Nor Rome, " Lternal City," e'en in thee. Arose a patriot worthy nobler praise-More prompt to draw his sword for Liberty

When thou, my country! waved on high the brand. And swore the invacing Northern hosts to tame, He rusped to offer to his native land H's hand of iron and his soul of flame.

His Country gave into his able bands, As to a leader trusted, rage and brave. To lead them in the fight, the gal'aut band-That mustered where her Western banners wave.

Long, with his little band of heroes, he Opposed the toe's invading columns vast. Fronting the hosts of pride and tyranny That 'round them gathered furiously and fast.

But, as some turbid stream, whose onward course is in mid channel for a season stated Sweeps boiling onward, with resistless force I's mu dy current, long in vain delayed;

So did the vandal horde, who basely feered To meet him, but at odds of five to one. Sweep thro' the strong defences he had reared At glorious but unhappy Donelson.

Backward, before the foe's o'erwhelming odds,

Th' sagacious leader draws his wasted bands Fair Nashville fell, with all her household Gods, into the tyrant foe's remorseless bands. Twas then, great soul! wien fortune frown'd on ti ee-

Thine of -repeated warnings all forgot --She whom thou long had at bucklered, Tennessee, Cast on thy name distrue's corroding blot.

Usmindful of thy well established fame, Fools and detractors joined the general cry-But, patient under undeserved blame, He bides his time to conquer or to de.

The f. e. upon his footsteps pressing hard, And eager to o'erwhelm his little force. Finds him conjoined with gallant BEAUREGARD At Corinth, to or pose his onward course.

Oh! Shiloh's plains, her gentions, yet how dread The memories that custer round thy name ! Where Johaston in the arms of victiry dead Sealed with his blood his everlasting fame

Oh! ye whose tougues envenomed chafed the soul Of that proud leader, trusted long and tried: Learn those " unruly members " to control-Ingrates! it was for you the warrior died.

Long shall survive his fleeting mortal breath-And to each soldier of his country gives The firm resolve of victory or death.

And yet not dead ! the hero's spirit lies

Farewell! great soul, ou history's brightest page A grateful country will inscribe thy name. Cherish thy virtues still from age to age, And hand them down to everlasting fame.

For the Journal. CAMP NEAR WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 4th, 1862. GENTS: You will please inform us through the columns May, do not receive the Forty Dollars State bounty due meetings are being held. unto them after having received the Confederate States

ONE TO WHOM THE STATE BOUNTY HAS NEVER BEEN PAID.

give the following dimension of the above lamous craft. son behind. her machinery was poor and poorly put in her. She just They were furnished to us by Mr. Wagner, her architect, have been raised in that city. how bright success would look, and then sunk so sud. diculars, 165 feet; breadth of moulded beam, 35 feet; two high-pressure engines, 400 horse power each; di-How the Northern papers will crow! They will re- ameter serews, S feet. She draws nine feet of water.

NEGROES GIVING WATERMELONS TO SOLDIERS .- It in the administration. dollars, that an exceptional case of liberality ought to to free the claves not another drop of blood should be the governing race. It is useless for men to argue sharp-shooters, concluded to give them a treat to a wag- morning. Her cargo is powder, lead, caps, salt, coffee. well enough, but there is sure to be some failure-some | who like ourselves, has been unable to get a watermelon living on salt bacon and bread relished them. The load of melons, if sold at ordinary prices, would have brought Monday to co-operate in the attack on Baton Rouge. Afunless you ram Mr. Mallory's head into a big gun and sixty dollars. Now who says that our slave population ter passing Boyon Sara, her machinery became deranged, case of nearly every family in the South.

STARTLING NEWS FROM THE OCEAN. - Under this caption, the New York Herald says a letter, of which the following is a copy, was picked up by a Mr. Wm. Van Pelt, on the! Gwanus shore, on Friday last

July 16, 1862 .- We are about fifty miles South Southwest, I should think of Montsuk. I am aboard of the schooner Black Raven. I don't know where she hails from I was pressed aboard of her, with four others, from East Machias, vesterday afternoon. We put chase to a large brig, the Warvela, of Bangor, and I boarded her and took all the me to copy the following dispatches : money and burnt her; the crew are all board and in irons Secretary sees breakers ahead, and is anxious to escape anticipated complications.

If again the reported capture of the Federal army of the reported capture of the reported capt

I regret to have to say that the account of the harvest, which has already begun in the South of France, are not satisfactory. The hopes of a superabundant and even a precocious barvest have vanished, and it will be fortunate if we have a very ordinary yield. The accounts from foreing countries do not appear to be much better, and though, apprehend a scarcity, still any serious reduction in prices

THE YANKEE GUNBOATS .- After considerable tugging and pulling, and trausferring three loads of shot, shell and cannon, from the grounded gunboats to three or four tugs brought up from Harrison's Landing, the former got affoat Wednesday night, and in company with eight others which had been hovering around for forty-eight hours previous. proceeded down the river. The Yankees have had a lesson aught them at the mouth of the Appomattox, which they will not soon forget. The channel there is said by these familiar with it, to be the most intricate and treacherous probably, in the whole South. Upon leaving the wharf at negroes. City Point it makes a circuit of some half or three quarters of a mile in extent, is exceedingly narrow, and the water on both sides so shallow, that an ordinary-sized row-boat son of a physician. He was preparing himself for the has been known to ground. The Yankees now infesting calling of his father. One day he came to his father, James river and its tributaries, think they know all about the waters in which they are plying, but they have much

The Gallens was anchored off the farm of Mrs. Mary C. sort of scare-crow, for the rebel Merrimac No. 2, about which the Yankees are badly frightened, and for which they have been anxiously looking for a week past. The Galena will fare much worse in her encounter with the Mertimac No. 2, than she did at Drury's Bluff, if there be such a steamer as Merrimac No 2. It is by no means certain that the Merrimac junior is not after all, a myth. The Yankees seem to know much more about her than the Confederates. and their papers publish entire columns on the subject while Southern journals have never contained a line. Quite a number of steamers went up Bailey's creek yes-

terday morning, but for what purpose could not be ascer-tained from the point of observation occupied by our infor-mant. Bailey's creek is some two or three miles below City Point in the county of Prince George, and is navigable for about one and three quarter miles from its mouth. It is suggested that the Yankees have landed forces up the creek, but this is all conjecture -Pelersburg Express, 8th

"Young man, do you believe in a future state?"
"In course I does—and what's more, I intend entering as soon as Betsy gets her things ready." "Go to, young man, you are an incorrigible—go to."
"Go two? If it wasn't for the law against bigamy, whip
me if I wouldn'go a dezen. But who supposed, deacon,
that a man of your age would give such advice to a man
just entering into life?"

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

FIGHT AT RATON ROUGE. MOBILE, ALA:, Acg. 6th, 1862. The Advertiser has the following dispatch: Jackson, Miss., Aug. 6 -I am permitted by Gen. Van

Dorn to send you the fellowing: disapproves of all these plans, and for the following rea-14 MILE FROM BATON ROUGE, Aug. 5th. To GEN. VAN DORN On receiving a dispatch that the Arkansas would cooperate, I attacked Baton Rouge this morning at daylight, with less than three thousand men. After a struggle of five higher than it was here when we were British provinces. hours, we drove the enemy from all points to the arsenal and tower, and to the cover of their gunboats, taking a

number of prisoners, several flags, and a considerable quanhave withdrawn to one mile and a half from the city, but hope to resume the attack in half an hour.

I think our loss has been as heavy as that of the enemy. Gen. Clarke is mortally wounded. Col. Hunt of 5th Ken- has proved and published) used the most horrible tucky; Col. Thompson, of 3d Kentucky; Col. Allen, of 4th tortures of slow fires, thumb-screws and impaling in Lonisiana, and others, are severely woulded. The effective force of the enemy, exclusive of the gun and mortar boats, is reported to be five thousand strong. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,

Major General. It seems that the Arkansas did not arrive in time to take part with our land forces, as was intended, although she passed Bayou Sara, which is about thirty miles above Baton Rouge, at 12 o'clock Monday night.

Four gunboats are at Baton Rouge, and the ram Essex. Orders have been received here (Jackson) to prepare for headquarters to this place.

FROM CHATTANOOGA. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., Aug. 6th, 1862. There is nothing of interest. Three deserters from Buell's army arrived here to-day, and say that Buell has McCook's. Crittenden's, Wood's and Rousseau's divisions, comprising about 35,000 men, at Stevenson and Bridgeport. They had plenty of provisions at Stevenson, but were on half rations at Bridgeport. They say Buell is individually at Washington or Huntsville. They are fort fying Stevenson, and tearing all the houses down.

FROM GORDONSVILLE-CAPTURE OF PRISONERS FROM POPE'S ARMY, &c. BICHMOND, VA., Aug. 7th, 1862. by Stuart's Cavalry near Gordonsville, arrived here to night

by special train. No officers among them. No particulars of their capture have been received. Gan. Stuart left Hanover Court House on Monday, with Lee's cavalry, and proceeded within eight miles of Fredericksburg, when he learned that two brigades of the enemy had gone in the direction of Hanover Junction. He went in pursuit and overtook their rear guard at Massaponax. when a sharp, skirmish took place, and he captured sixty

The enemy were reinforced, and having a strong position on rising ground. Stuart fell back : the enemy did not nur sne. In the meantime, a detachment, sent for the purpose, captured a train of twelve wagons and fifty oldiers on the Fredericksburg Road.

Gen. Stuart returned to Hanover Court Honse last night, FROM MNOXVILLE-FIGHT NEAR CUMBERLAND GAP. &c.

Kuoxville, Aug. 6th, states that heavy skirmishing commenced on Tuesday, with a large portion of the enemy, at is a matter for the general officer in command to re-Tazewell, seven miles from Cumberland Gap.

One brigade of Gen. Steven-on's force was engaged on and place. Thus hat, we does not employ negroes where he those already upon the record. them off from the Gap. The artillery firing was very heavy.

Several prisoners have been brought in from Tazewell.—

Several prisoners have been brought in from Tazewell.—

Rut this is very different matter from the

by some unknown person, near his residence, six miles from SECOND DISPATCH. 1 FURTHER FROM CUMBERLAND GAP .- FEDERAL ARMY OF EAST TENNESSEE CAPTURED, &c.

MOBILE, ALA., Aug. 7th, 1862. A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated Knoxville, Aug. 7th, states that a dispatch this morning the slaves, and inaugurating a war of the black against from Brig. Gen. Stevenson states that after a gallant action the white in the South. Now place the radical plans of four hours on yesterday near Tazewell, the enemy was all side by side and see what they lead to. First we repulsed with great slaughter, and is in full retreat. A courier reports that a battery of four guns was taken, after being twice repulsed, with a loss of one hundred and

Gen. Burton has succeeded in gaining the enemy's rear. Gen. Stevenson, being reinforced, flanked Bowen's [Federal] command, capturing the Federal army of East Tennes-

MOBILE, ALA , Aug. 8th, 1862. from Memphis say that twenty transports arrived there on soldiers will not work well with the blacks in digging Tuesday fro: below and forty from above. It is believed THE RAM ARKANSAS - In correction of an erroneous that the city is to be evacuated, and most of the troops statement now going the rounds of the newspapers, we there are to be sent to other points, leaving a mere garri-

The Democratic Convention met at Indianopolis on July 30th. Ffty thousand persons were in attendance. It is the depth of hold, 12 feet. Her motive power consists of largest Convention ever held in the State. Gov. Hendricks | tion of these plans. They would regard themselves all Wickliffe, . Kentucky, Richardson, Voorhees, Carlisle,

Resolutions were passed, advocating the prosecution of the war, but opposing subjugation or coercion; denouncing filled with the spirit of patriotism. Every man feels emancipation in every form, and calling for an entire change that he is at work in a great cause, for the government has become such an every day thing in this city for Wickliffe said that he was for Union if the South and watermelons to be sold to soldiers at from one to three slavery were not interfered with, but if the war was waged

and others, were present

Monile, Aug. 8th, 1862. A sphooner from Havana run the blockade yesterday

DESTRUCTION OF THE BAM ARKANSAS. RICHMOND, VA., Aug. Stb. 1862. states that the Confederate ram Arkansas, Lieut. Etevers, commanding, has been destroyed. He left Vicksburg on

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

There are rumors here of a battle between Stevenson's miles from Cumberland Gap, on Tuesday last. Vaughau's 2d Tennessee regiment whipped Bird's renegade Tennessee regiment at Big Creek Gap. Confederate

loss 12 Federal loss 100. FROM GEN. BRECKENRIDGE-THE ARKANSAS, &c. Jackson, Miss., Aug. 8th, says that Gen. Van Dorn permits

AMITE BIVER, Aug. 6th .- About one o'clock this morn-Arkansas. A messenger informs me that she fought them | as willingly as against them? But we sum up all this well for some time, inflicting great damage, and that she in one final argument. We as a nation are making a was then blown up by her crew. The messenger thinks that they all escaped.

J. C. BRECKENRIDGE. [Signed.] COLLITT'S KIVER, 10 miles from Baton Rouge, Aug. 6th .occupied the whole of the town and the battle-field until evening, but no decisive result was gained after my last dis-DEFICIENT HARVEST IN FRANCE.—The crop reports from patch. There being no water between here and the Missippi river, compelled me to come here I moved at my rism, precisely as it so records the English arming of fients in human shape. chinery injured, five miles above town all day yesterday Her commander sent me word last evening that he would try to get up the river, and asks if it it possible to send a boat to aid him. From reports she is permanently unserviceable. We burned nearly all of their [Federal] camp | Union cause now as any one Southern State. It will and a large amount of stores, and cut them up badiy -

Gen. Williams and other prominent officers are killed. [Signed.] J. C. BRECKENRIDGE. ground is a rewed with the dead and wounded.

CAVALRY SEIRMISHES. CHATTANOOGA, Aug. 9th, 1882. Cavelry skirmishes are conslantly reported. Last Monday Fcott's cavalry made a dash on four hundred Federals near Sparta, and pursued them until they came to a superior force, when our forces retreated, leaving the Yankees

A LEGEND OF ST. ARNULPH .- Arnulph was the

" Father, let me go into the cloister and serve God." But his father said : "Thou dost well to wish to serve God. As a physician, thou mayest serve Him, and serve thy tellow-men

"To serve God is better than to serve man," answer-"Pray this night for God's guidance. O son. To

his servant. And his eyes were opened and lo! an angel whose hands were full of roses. "Behold," said the angel, "the offerings of those who serve God." the angel. Arnulph asked again :

Arnulph went and prayed to God to receive him as

· Why are the roses in thy left hand scentless "In my left hand are their offerings who serve the Heavenly Father, but care not to serve His children .-In my right hand are their offerings who serve God and

This is the legend of St. Arnulph, surnamed the Holy

serve man also."

Arming Negroes. The New York Journal of Commerce is opposed to arming negroes, thus elevating the black to the level of the white man in the army of the Union. The present trick of politicians says the Journal of Commerce, is to profess loudly their wish to supply them only as laborers, while they carefully place in the law a provision for "any military service." The Journal of Commerce

sons, which appear conclusive : 1. Regarding the question of the custom of nations, we believe that in America the grade of civilization is fiat of the chief has already gone forth, and the clans and higher than it now is in other countries, and that it is no argument to tell us that what England has done we may do. War has been more or less mingled with My diminished and exhausted torce could not take the barbarous practices in all ages and countries. Let no Arsenal; and the troops almost perishing for water, we man preach to Americans that because England has at a stand still; gold is ebbing and flowing in the hands used savages to fight her battles, has blown rebels from | the mouths of cannon, has (as her House of Commons her courts of justice in India up to within five years, beginning to assert itself, and the demands for a settletherefore America may tollow her example. Set England aside. She is no examplar for us. Blucher massacred Frenchmen after Waterloo, and Napoleon was

more than suspected of poisoning his own sick to get

rid of them, as a "military necessity." Europe is not

at the head of civilization in war. 2. The American Government is a white man's government. It is vain to tell this to radical abolitionists. three hundred wounded Gen. Van Dorn has removed his They do not believe it. But the statutes of every State and the history of the origin and growth of our power abundantly affirm it American civilization, which is the highest form of civilization, is based on the theory that the white race is the governing race, and that the black race is interior and dependent. Our laws make this distinction, and have made it since we were born as a nation. " Every white male citizen" is the standing phrase which describes the people. Men may think women ought to vote and fight. That battalions and regiments of Amazons ought to be sent to the South to take care of Southern rebel women, or fight with rebel men. The progressive radicalism of the day ad-One hundred and ten prisoners from Pope's army, taken vocates " woman's rights " to this extent, and the argument against it is that our American civilization is not based on such an estimate of the duty or place of the female We maintain, and we dely any historical proof to the contrary, that the theory of our national existence is that the white race is to rule the land and the black race is not to be admitted to social or political

3. The organization of blacks into regiments or an other military order, is a step and a long step toward negro equality. It is said the step was taken in revolutionary times. It is answered that the step was a bad one-was at once retraced, and was forbidden by the subsequent creation of a nation on the theory that the white race was alone the ruling and superior race .-We have frequently stated the manifest propriety of A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated noxyille. Ang. 6th states that heavy skirmishing comgulate by the circumstances and necessities of time One brigade of Gen. Steven-on's force was engaged on and place. Thus far, we do not know of a general soldiers. But this is very different matter from the Gen. Raines, at last accounts, was making a forced march proposition by acts of Congress to organize them into military forces, as suppers and miners or engineers, Brig. Gen. W. R. Caswell was this aft rnoon assassipated or for such "military service" as the may be put to. It is a wily trick of men who desire to put the negro soldier by the side of the white soldier, this proposed

act for negro brigades or regiments. We regard the plan, as the arguments of Senators in its favor avow that they intend it, as a plan of arming are to arm the slaves, and make them diggers and draggers. Second, we are to use them for other " military service." Third, we are to torbid Generals from protecting rebel houses and property; and finally, we are to adopt all the savage styles of warfare which they tell us the rebels adopt. Does any one need to be told The Murderer of Gen. Caswell was arrested last night.

Letters from Stauston. Va., say that late Washington

American people to be responsible for now and in hispapers state that Seward had resigned to escape the effects tory? Arm the negro, inculente the idea that rebel of your raily, how it is that many of the soldiers who re- of intervention, but was induced to reconsider his action. __ | tory? Arm the negro, inculcate the idea that rebel enlisted after the leth of last April and before the 15th of The feeling at the North is entirely depressed, and anti-war property is free plunder, withdraw restraint, and let

> 4. The plan is fraught with danger in every point of view. The voice of the white army has been loudly A special dispatch to the Tribune states that persons expressed against it. Army efficers say that the white trenches. Whether this is so or not, they will not fight well with them, if they fight at all with them. A negro regiment thrown into disorder, or a thousand ne-The Chica Times says that not three hundred recruits groes in the field seiz d with a panic, as they would be on the slightest occasion, might destroy the entire army. The spirit of our soldiers would be injured by the adopreduced from the high rank of the soldier of the Union, fighting for the Union, to the low grade of men sent into the field as food for guapowder. The army is now of which he is, or may be, part and parcel. He fights for a cause which he himself has a share in, as one of against the " prejudice" of white men against blacks in America. It exists, and it is a type of our civilizalevel with them, and the effect of so placing them may ever Bragg commerces his tour of inspection the tion, and our army do not want negro regiments on a

5. Nothing would tend more to stop recruiting than the acceptance of negro soldiers into the army. It is notorious that the men who volunteer for this war are not anti-slavery men. There is not one men in a hundred in our armies, who has any affection for the negro as his equal. There are no abolitionists who expect or Orleans. Such good fortune will, at least, give us a is not identified with as in this struggle? The case of and while attempting to adjust it several Federal gunboats are willing to volunteer. The recruits are to come, as the affection of these negroes for young Yancey is the ed and blown up. Her officers and erew reached the shore abolitionist men of the North. To tell these men that they are to go on equal terms with negroes, will disgust them, and deter them from volunteering.

6. We might add a hundred equally cogent reasons origade and four thousand Federals, near Tazewell, twelve against these plans. Already we have the bitter knowledge that radical plans, threats and actions have increased the unity and power of the rebellion, have given it fury and vigor, have prolonged the war, and cost us thousands of our brave men. All the stories of their black regiments have been proved to be untrustworthy A special dispatch to the Advertiser and Register, dated thus far. No one has yet seen a black soldier among the thousands of prisoners we have taken. But if we arm blacks, can they not arm ten to our one? And ing the Federal gun-boats attacked the Confederate ram who doubts that their slaves will fight for them quite record for history. We are showing what a white man's constitutional republic can do. We are proving that the American Union is strong in war as in peace.

If we adopt this plan of arming slaves to fight their in Virginia hold men who will not besitate to give a North American Indians. It will be such a step. will be a bid for murder, rapine and horrors in the slave States. It will shock the loyal border States, every one of which is of as much importance to the strengthen the rebels. It will debilitate our forces, by introducing a weak and untrustworthy element into Rumor says that Gen. Clark is a prisoner. Parties from our armies. And, last of all, it is designed, and will be the field say that our land victory was complete. The hereafter used as an argument for, and a step toward the equality of the negro with the white race, in the

Cabinet and in the Government as in the field. we have recorded our protest against this semi-savage moustache and goates, those copious appendages are of the proposal of the radical party, not as our own alone, but as hat of the immense the overwhelming majority of the people of the North. We affirm, without hesitation, that although Federal deserters are constantly coming in. They report the Yankee army much demoralized, and wont fight with negroes. and men in this city, and of hundreds of thousands in this to be low, yet full and indicative of a strong mind. Nor

> A Runaway Officer Advertised by General Pope. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Washington, July 26, 1862. Captain Samuel L. Harrison, of the Ninety-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, is reported by his commanding officers as having deserted his company on the 21st of

this month, and gone to New York. A reward of five cents is hereby offered for his apprehen-By order of Major General Pope.

GEO. D. RUGGLES.

Col. A. A. G. and Chief of Staff. VERACITY OF THE PIRE.-A highly respectable res-

ident of Lewes, who is ardently fond of piscatorial pursuits, has supplied us with the following account of the be angel, "the offerings of those who serve God."

"And can I offer Him anything?" asked Arnulph.

"Lo! here in my left hand is thy offering also," said

and succeeded in hooking a small pike, but as he was in the act of taking his prize from the water another pike, about two feet in length, seized it across the back, Those in thy right hand are full of fragrance." But and held on with such determination as actually to allow itself to be drawn completely out of the water on the bank, and was thus captured. Our informant also some seconds before it let go its hold.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE CASH.

Army correspondence of the Charleston Courter. RICHMOND, VA., July 29th, 1862.

The next sixty days will probably witness some of the most important events in the history of the Conlede racy. Affairs at bome and abroad have assumed a magnitude which is not to be lightly considered when v ewed in connection with the results that seem already impending. In the South we look upon a young nation strong in every sense, and, conscious of its strength about entireing upon an offensive policy which will soon teach our enemy the bitter lessons of invasion. The are mustering. Where the blow will be struck, it is not for the present hour to reveal. At the North, the paralytic stroke received by its boasted army before Richmond is yet quivering in every limb. Business is of speculators, but rising with every tide; importations have ceased; public confidence is shaken; government measures are viewed askance; recruiting goes on but slowly, and principally under the impetus of the almighty dollar; the conservative element is again ment of the question without a resort to further blood are made in higher quarters ; the follies of the Federal Congress are just bursting in full force upon the people. and for the first time the country realizes the insuperable obstacles that prevent the accomplishment of the object towards which they first so blindly started.

The Federal army in the Peninsula numbers probably not more than seventy five thousand men. That Pope and McDowell, conjointly, does not exceed forty thousand, and there are probably not more than twelve thousand in the city of Washington. The three Lucdred thousand fresh men called into the field by the last requisition of Lincoln will be useless for at least fore months to come, and in the meanwhile our own well disciplined veterans are being concentrated preparatory to further aggressive movements. In Europe the pros ests of our national recognition are more encouraging than ever-and it will be the more honorable, whenever it occurs, because won at the point of the bayonet .-Although Southern accounts of the late battles have not yet reached England and France, a portion of the gratifying truth is already apparent to our allies, and they have discovered that their hopes of a speely termination of the war are without the slightest tounds. tion. Judging from the tone of the English press, the attitude of English statesmen, the demands of a suffer. ing and sympathizing people, we can anticipate but one result—interference. A few weeks will probably bring to our willing ears the intelligence that the motion to this end promised to be made in Parliament by Me. Gregory, has prevailed, and before ninety days have elapsed we may have thundering before the gales of our blockaded ports the guns of the French and E glad fleets. For more than this we have no desire Open our ports, give us the necessaries of life of which we have been measurably deprived, reduce the extravagant prices that are now oppressing the people, and affold us an outlet for our pent up productions, and we ask no further odds. We have fully demonstrated cur ability to take care of ourselves in all other respects, and before another twelve months has rolled around, we shall have added half a dozen fresh examples of our prowess to One evidence of our remarkable success is that the

seige of Richmond has been abandoned, and the enemy are upon the defensive. I believe I hazard nothing in saying that McClellan is now stealthily evacuating Berkeley and Westover. Over one hundred and seventy transports and men-of-war are in the James River in his immediate vicinity. What is their object unless it be to remove the Federal troops, and to do it as rapidly as possible? What can be gained by the Yankee commander by keeping an army of seventy-five thousand men cooped up on a few hundred acres of land, when a further "change of base" to Fertress Monroe, Newport News, Nortolk or other points secures him advantages by far superior to those he possesses in his present situation. Still further, General Pope is striv. ng might and main to strengthen his position at Madison Court House, and to this end is gathering all available reinforcements. Who is more valuable to him than McClellan, or who mere important to McClellan than Pope. It may be that they are preparing for a demonstration at antipodes, and that their attacking columns will endeavor to advance respectively from the North and South of Richmond. I believe, however, that our chiefs are too wily to permit such a diversion of Federal forces, and before such a movement can be made one or the other of these armies will be in our

Much is daily transpiring that should not find its way into the newspapers. Life and bustle are manilest among the troops. Fresh men are rapidly filling up our ranks and changes of an important nature are being made daily. In every view of affairs our prospects never looked brighter than they do at the present mo-

The features of the war in the West are not less encouraging. The recent advance and successes of Morgan and Forrest are significant indication of the aggreesive policy developed here, and may be regarded as the premonitory symptoms of the vaster operation that will soon follow. I yesterday heard a prominent statesman and soldier say that in sixty days from now there would not be left a vestige of Federal rule between the Ohio river and the Gulf of Mexico, except on the border of the Mississippi. New Orleans is useless already; Memphis will be equally so as a base of operations. Whendestruction of the leading rail roads and lines of conmunication, will compel Buell and his army to fall rapidly back towards his own country for subsistence. To regain Nashville is a mere matter of time. Federal remorements will pour in there very slowly. The capture of Cincinnati is almost certain, and thus we hostage for our Crescent City and hold in check the atrocities now being perpetrated by the Yankee bin a Butler. These foreshadowings are not half so chimeti-

Speaking of Butler, it is strongly intimated that the President will shortly issue a proclamation denouncing him as an outlaw, and indirectly countenancing his assassination by man, woman or child. The origin of he statement I am unable to give, and mention it only for what it is worth. Pope is also under the ban o popular hate, and should he fall into the hands of our soldiery, especially those who come from the neighborhood in which he is pursuing his tyrannical exastes, he will probably meet with a short shrift, without the benefit of a clergyman. Society has no use for such men. Butler, Pope, Grant and Geary, are names that will go down to posterity only because they are inlamous. There is probably not one of these men who will not come to a violent death. Certain parties have already volunteered to exterminate them at the first opportunity. Both New Orleans and the Federal army

Everything is quiet on the front. Last night about midnight we were entertained for an hour and a half with a heavy cannonade in the vicinity of Berk ly but the cause has not transpired. The general supposition is that the gurboats were engaged in shelling the woods, supposing that our troops were about to interfere with their process of evacuation. PERSONNE.

McCiellan's Personnel .- A misapprehension exists a to the personal appearance of the "Juvenile Napoleon, among the many who have never had an opportunity o looking at him, except on paper. Instead of black hair sandy order, the hair of the head being a shade darker than that over the lip. He is unblessed with whiskers, except of a patch-work order, which he usually keeps out of exis State oppose it with indignant shame that American Sena- are his eyes dark and piercing, but blue and humorous emitting the expression of a good-natured feilow, fond ohis toddy and a good joke. His face is inclined to fullness complexion light; the lower part of the face expressing firmness. His form tends to fullness, but has been harden ed somewhat by service. In height, he is about 5 feet inches, giving him a proportion which, on horse back espe-cially, may, ad libitum, be rendered showy and commanding. In habits, he keeps up the dignity of his profession with scrupulous propriety, having always at command an abundant supply of the best liquors and cigars, with which he treats his friends, and occasionally his foes. In the latter case, he is disposed to be satirical in his remarks, but the expression of quiet, careless good humor that accompanies the "rub" satisfies the victim that "he don't mean anything by it." Such is the pertrait given us by a returned Confederate prisoner.

Another Forsy upon the Central Railroad.

On Wednesday, after the train for Richmond had passed Frederick's Hall, a station on the Central rail road, fifty miles from Richmond, a force of the enemy made a descent upon the place, and set fire to the outbuildings and water tanks. The depot building, which contained no stores of value, and was partly occupied by the agent and his family, was not injured. It is presumed that some damage was done to the track; but as ne direct communication was had with the place yesterday, the extent cannot be stated. The Yankees seem states that the larger fish was lying on the grass for determined to break up this important avenue of communication with the West, and their audacity in their several attempts has been a matter of some astonish ment, though, up to this time, they have signally failed to accomplish their purpose.—Rich. Dispatch.